THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer W. R. Arthur.

Correct List of the Names of the Lost and Saved.

Statements of Some of the Passengers.

The sidewheel steamer W. R. Arthur, Captain Barry Brolaski, bound from New Orleans to Louisville, with a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers, many of them from Cincinnati and vicinity, exploded her boilers at half past one o'clock. rday, fourteen miles above Memphis, took fire. floated down stream several miles, lodging her stern on the point of the bar at the foot of Island 40, ten miles above Memphis, where the bow swung around down stream and sunk. The rush of Water over the lower deck extinguished the fire after it had burned nearly all of the forward part of the cabin.

During the excitement many of the people jumped everboard and were lost. A number got on bales of cotton and other objects and were saved. Many perished in the river.

The night was dark and tempestuous; a heavy sleet, rain and snow intermixed was falling, and the wind blew sharp from the north. The first knowledge had of the disaster was from the eries of people floating down opposite the city of Memphis. At daylight several tugs and ferryboats went to their aid at once, and succeeded in saving between fifty and one hundred people. KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

The following are the saved so far as known up to a late hour Saturday night:-

The following are the gaved so far as known up to a late hour Saturday night:—

A. G. Chenoweth, slightly bruised; John Henry, mortally, Goiconda, Illinois; Miss E. Harman, Ark-kansas; William Stoan, Alleghany City, Pennsylvama; John Riee, Patrick Robbet, Edward Crews, St. Louis; John Young (colored), New Orleans; Charles Tribbie, Evansville; Archie White and wife, colored, Bayou Lafourche; Dennis McKeough, Louisville; Charles L. Dodson, Cincianatt; Charles Allen, St. Paul, Minnesota; Lewis W. Hooper, St. Louis; John Schaliz, badly hart. Clinton, Illinois; Mike Pinn, Louisville; William Racine, California; H. W. Kogers, Jefferson, Texas; Nicholas Carroll, James M. Levy, Mike Brown, St. Louis; Edward Barberich, New Orleans; T. H. McDonaugh, Win. O. Hearn, Jerry Mack, St. Louis; K. J. Cole and wife, Leavenworth, Ind.; Mrs. Ellen M. Ryan, Alchison, Kansas; D. H. Abernethy, Bartiett, Tenn.; G. W. Reed, St. Louis; Benjamin F. Wilson and wife, Hickman, Ky.; A. R. Paxton and mother, Philadelphia; G. L. Do Dwyer, County, Tennessee; James A. Cameron, St. Louis; Benjamin F. Wilson and wife, Hickman, Ky.; A. R. Paxton and mother, Philadelphia; G. L. Do Dwyer, County, Tennessee; James A. Cameron, St. Louis; Benjamin F. Wilson and wife, Hickman, Ky.; A. R. Paxton and mother, Philadelphia; G. L. Do Dwyer, County, Tennessee; James A. Cameron, St. Louis; Benjamin F. Wilson and Wife, Higginsport, Ohio; J. A. Lapp, John Winders, Edwara Funkhouser, Mockport, Ind.; Ell Miller, Valley City, Ind.; James W. Horman, Batesville, Ark.; Samuel Cunningham, Leavenworth, Ind.; John M. McCattney, Plot Knob, Ind.; F. M. League, Illinois; Lee Totten, Quincy, Ill.; Pat. Laughin, St. Louisville: Martin Winte, Tiln Young, Chicago; John J. Hall, St. Louis; N. Harper (colored), Cairo; Wm. Smith, Louisville: Martin Winte, Tiln Young, Chicago; John J. Hall, St. Louis, Nashville; Ed. Anderson, barkeeper; Joseph Blank, mate; P. Wittz, Second clerk; — Phillips, thurd clerk; Mass Metzler, Jefferson, Texas; Albert Crouch, J. H. Carter, Charles Daylon, Jou

Carlisle, Ill. The latter has both hands badly soaided.

SAVED, BUT BADLY HUET.

Phots Joseph W. Bryon and George Ritchie, St. Louis; George Reed and George Blank, engineers; Kate Murphy, chambermand; Mike Baylon, Pennsylvanna; Charles Kearney, St. Louis; George Bowers, Uniontown, Ky.; Charles Hudson, Waupon, Wils; George Johnson (colored), Cairo. Mrs. Captain Broiaski is burt in the head and chest and her little steter has her arm sprained; Mary Miller, nurse, badly scaled; pilots badly scaled and bruised.

THE LOST.

Mate Miller Allen, New Orleans; John Bowman, first clerk; second and third chambermaids; Miss Eaxter, Philadelphia; Mary Corri, seamstress, St. Louis; baniel Storke, a well known pilot of Aurora, Ind.; one barkeeper; F. Julen, wife and child, Golconda, Ill.; second steward, second porter; J. R. Russeli, wife and son, Jeterson, Texas; Abner Rose, Louisville; Peter Bennington, assistant engineer; J. Allen, wife and child, M. Sweeney, Steve Mellon; Henry Hines, Cincinnati; Mrs. Harman, two daughters, son and nieces, Core Creek, Ark. Two bodies, a negro and a German, the latter about twenty-three years old, dressed in gray jean pants, were brought down on the Excelsior. The officers of this boat saw several bodies on the wreck, under the deoris, but the woulded were suffering so from the cold they did not wait to cut them out. The body of a lady, apparently about thirty, dressed in black alpace, brown hair, gray eves, was recovered this evening, and has not been identified. The body believed to be the second steward was also found. Captain Broiaski says he had forty-live cabin and evening, and has not been identified. The body be-lieved to be the second steward was also found. Captain Broiaski says he had forty-five cabin and forty deck passengers. He thinks at least sixty were lost. Many got overboard and floated some distance, afterward regained the wreck, and were sayed. A lady, named Paxton, from Philadelphia, with her son and daughter, got constant. with her son and daughter, got overboard. The daughter, a young lady of seventeen, had on a life-preserver, and went floating down in good spirits, perfectly confident of being preserved. She perished in the water, and her body was found on the Arkan-sas shore to-day, clinging to a root. The mother and son, after being in the river half an hour, climbed back on the wreck and were saved. Many other neddents of this character are related.

and son. after being in the river half an hour, climbed back on the wreck and were saved. Many other incidents of this character are related. Mr. F. Y. Yulen, of Washington county, Miss., formerly of Golconda, Ill., with his wife and child, were lost. Dan Stark, the well known flatboatman, was lest. K. J. Cole and wife, of Leavenworth, Ind., were saved; their two sons were lost. Miller Allen, the mate, of Moore's Hill, near Cincinnati, had his leg broken by the explosion, and was atterwards lost. It is impossible to obtain an accurate list of those on board, as John Bowman, the clerk, was lost, and those saved have scattered promiscuously in every direction. Many destroyed will never be found out. There is no question but that over sixty perished.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN HARBY BROLASKI.
Captain Harry Brolaski, her commander, says he had retired half an hour before; heard the explosion, and felt himself lifted up and knocked down by the debris of the texas, which fell upon him. He managed to extricate himself, and got an axe and cut his way out, saving himself, wife and child, whom he took into the ladies' cabin, and left in charge of Captain J. Alexander Frazier. The boat then took fire several times. He and a few others succeeded in extinguishing it. Had the cabin passengers remained there all would have been saved; but owing to fright nearly all rushed down stairs. Captain Brolaski's leg was badly twisted, and he received several contusions about his head. His wife and her hittle sister were seriously injured.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN J. ALEXANDER FRAZIER, OF CINCINNATI.

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STATEMENT OF CAITAIN J. ALEXANDER FRAZIER, OF CINCINNATI.

Captain J. Alexander Frazier, of Cincinnati, who was a passenger, says he and his wife were in bed, but not asleep, when the explosion took place. He heard a learful noise, ran out on the guard, after teiling his wife the boat had blown up; saw the state of arfairs, rushed back into the cabin, found the ladies had all left but his wife and Mrs. Brolaski. He then learned that some one had run off with the lifeboat. He then turned his attention to putting out the ire. His feet were basily frezen, but beyond this ne and his wife escaped unhurt.

STATEMENT OF THE CHISP ENGINER.

The boilers were six in number and were forty-six inches in diameter and twenty-eight feet long, with five fines in each. The chief eighner, who has been on the river since 1818 and on the Arthur nearly a year, says they were in good and sound condition. Neither he nor his brother, who was on watch, can assal any case for the explosion. Everything indicates that they had plenty of water in them at the time. The free in the cabin and texas stoves were extinguished by water, and the forward part of the boat was interally covered with the The law allowed 126 bounds of steam, and there were but 120 when they blew up.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND ENGINEER.

Her second engineer, George Reed, was on watch when her boilers exploded. He says he had tried the water a minute previous, and found the boilers well supplied. He was sitting on his loot box, at the larboard engine, and his assistant was standing by the supply doctor, having just tested the water well supplied. He was sitting on his loot box, at the larboard engine, and his assistant was standing by the supply doctor, having just tested the water well supplied. He was sitting on his loot box, at the larboard engine, and his assistant was standing by the suore in the back part of the bouler failing upon it, and the lifeboat was sent and fif

adrift by the anxiety of the people to get into it as it was being launched.

Frarement of Mr. Alfred Church, of St. Louis, I was sitting by the slove in the back part of the boat, on the lower deck, when I heard a noise and sound as it a house was falling. The boder blew backward toward the stern of the steamer. I recovered my feet in a few minutes and got out on the guards, then climbed up to the hurricane deck. Here I found, a number of passengers, men, women and children, all excited and in their night clothes. They were screaming for help, and some were praying and appealing to each other for protection and salety. The forward part of the boat appeared to be a perfect wreck. In a few minutes a fire sprang up and biazed furiously. The entire frost part of the boat lorward of the wheelhouse was blown away, and nothing could be seen of texas, pilot house or chimneys. The fire and excitement increasing I left the boat on a cotton bale and floated down the river for several miles until picked up. I believe there were about flight and thirty deck passengers on board. The crew numbered about twenty men. When the boat blew un and took fire, she floated down the river about a mile and grounded on a sand bar. It seemed as if the boat was cut in two. The forward part was

destroyed by nre, while the portion aft of the wheel-house remained intact. When last I saw the boat the water was up to her cabin floor, and a number of people were on the hurricane deck. Several people were trying to put the fire out with buckets of water. I saw the porter, barkeeper and the watchman on cotton bates, and heard a number of people out in the river crying for help; but we could not go near them because we had no oars in the boat.

not go near them because we had no cars in the boat.

STATEMENT OF MR. RUGH H. KERR, STEWARD.

Mr. Hugh H. Kerr, steward of the fil-tated boat, who was also on the yawi that came dawn, corroborates the above as follows:—I was in the hall with the barkeeper and porter. The boat was then near the foot of Island No. 40. I heard a strange soand, and felt everything going from under me. When I came to found myself on the boiler deck among the cotton bales. I left water all around me. I struggled out of the rubbish and wood which was around me got on top of the cotton bales in the forward part of the boat. I stid down on the forecastic and helped the barkeeper and porter out of the timbers. The porter got on a cotion bale and floated away. I did not see him after that. I saw Edward Anderson on a stump in front of the boat, in the middle of the river. He was hallooing for help. I went out on the bow of the boat and tried to make a rait, but the fire broke out and made my position very uncomfortable on account of the heat. The boat commenced whirling around and sinking. I got on the spar to keep away from the wicek on account of the menced whirling around and sinking. I got on the spar to keep away from the wicek on account of the day which formed below the boat. Many of them could not get away from the wicek on account of the eddy which formed below the boat. While I was out on the bow I heard another explosion in the cabin of the boat. I supposed it to be powder in some of the staterooms.

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Statement of Mr. J. L. Carter.

The news of the disaster was first taken to Memphis by Mr. J. L. Carter, formerly river reporter of the Times, of St. Louis, who floated down the river in a yawi and imparted the information, when the ferryboat Excessor and a tugboat started for the scene of the disaster, picking up on their way many unfortunate beings, who were discovered floating down the river on boards, cotton bales and doors, and arriving at the Arthur round her on a bar near the foot of the island. Mr. Carter makes a statement similar to those printed above; also that when the explosion occurred the texas fell through to the lower deck; also that he heard cries for help from those in the river until Re was picked up, proving beyond a doubt that many, in their fright and excitement, jumped overboard only to meet a watery grave.

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THE PEOPLE ON BOARD.

There were in the cabin forty-five passengers and the same number on deck, which, with a crew of forty men, made the number on board 130. Of this number between eighty-five and ninety are known to have been lost. All the engineers are reported saved, as well as the second mate, who got on the Lookwood as she passed the wreck bound for St. Louis. Several bodies have been taken from the ruins and others are still buried there. Captain Brolaski and family are at the Peabody Horel, Memphis, as also are others of the survivors, while some are at the hospital and at the houses of citizens. Everything possible is being done for their relief.

The books and papers of the boat were all lost, so that there is no means of obtaining a correct list of those lost. The body of Martin Grancy, second steward, of Evansville, was also found. Grancy, Miller, Harper and Allen, all belonging to the cabin crew, occupied one roem in the texas. Grancy and Miller, who slept in forward berths, were lost, while Harper and Allen, in after berths, escaped without a scratch.

Mr. Dillon, second mate, went up the river from

Harper and Allen, in after berths, escaped without a scratch.

Mr. Dillon, second mate, went up the river from the wreck on board the steamer Lockwood.

THE BOAT.

THE W. R. Arthur was a large sidewheel steamer, built at Pittsburgh and towed to Louisville, where she received her machinery and upper works, under the superintendence of Captain Hugh Campbell, her first commander. She came out in 1864, and not proving a profitable investment, she was sold, afterward widened and lengthened at St. Louis, making her capacity over 2,000 tons. She registered 1,367 tons. She came out with tubular bollers, but they were removed, and louble flue bollers, but at St. Louis, placed in ner,

On the 10th of January she was valued at \$67,500, and insured in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Wheeling and

and insured in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg offices, through Mr. Al. Rowe's St. Louis agency, for \$45,000, and owned by Stillwell, Powell & Co., Captain John N. Bonnger and Captain Harry

& Co., Captain John N. Bonnger and Captain Harry Brolaski, of St. Louis.

She had a valuable cargo of 1,300 tons of coffee, sugar, molasses, salt, &c., and received 1,200 bales of cotton at Memphis, all ner cargo being for the Ohio river, including Cairo, Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati and points above, to the amount of 1,300 tons. The loss on the boat and cargo will exceed

Explosions are always excepted in policies on hull risks. The cotton on the boat was insured in New York. A large portion will be recovered. The Security Insurance Company, of New York, has \$7.500; and the Cleveland Insurance Company, of Cleveland, \$5,000 on one lot of coffee. It is impossible to give the entire insurance on her cargo, but Evans, Landsey & Cassily had \$6,000; Bonsail, \$5,000; Globe, \$1,500, and the Ohlo Valley and Enterprise Insurance Companies had small risks on it. INSURANCE. terprise Insurance Companies had small risks on it, besides a number of others in this city.

Miss Mary E. McClary, a young girl from Chicago, on her way home, was drowned. After the explo-sion she made her way to the guards of the ladies sion she made her way to the guards of the hadres cabin, and was seen by the pantryman seemingly stupeded by fear, and as the boat sunk and the water came nearly up to where she was she plunged into the water and sunk.

Five men took possession of the lifeboat imme-diately after the explosion, went ashore and turned it admit. When they were picked up by the Excel-sior the survivors talked of lynching them.

THE WRECK.

From the appearance of the wreck two of the mid-ship bollers must have exploded simultaneously, one going straight up from its foundation and the other being thrown aft, being found on the after-

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Term At a meeting of the Douglas Club, which took place last evening at their club rooms, No. 535 Third avenue. A. T. Docherty was elected secretary, and Michael Geoghegan treasurer. The other officers are Nicholas Fisher, Jr., president; Joel A. Fithian, vice president; corresponding secretary, Frank Fitzgerald; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. J. Maybury. There is also an Executive Committee of thirteen, composed of some of the most prominent men of the Twenty-first ward. This club was organized in March last, and although it then consisted of but few men of promi-nence in politics or otherwise, it now numbers 200 members, many of whom, such as Mr. Fithian, Richard B. Connolly, James Brooks, Richard Croker, Assistant Alderman McGarry, Alderman O'Neil, Warden Tracy, P. G. Duffy, P. S. Jackson, J. A. Jones, Captain of the Port; Mr. Patrick Connolly, and others equally conspicuous, are leading men of the city. The rooms of the club are fitted up in a sumptuous manner, which cost the club about \$5,000. In the principal sitting room is a picture of Stephen A. Douglas, which cost \$200, and another of Comptroller Connolly, which cost \$200 also. The intention of the club is, in a short time, to purchase a club house in some private locality and to make it second to none other in this city, and there is no doubt, if they continue to prosper as they have done up to the present, they will succeed in their designs. ard B. Connolly, James Brooks, Richard Croker,

THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.

How Susan Murtha Came to Her Death-An Unhappy Career and a Miscrable End. Coroner Burns held an inquest last evening at Jersey City on the body of Susan Murtha, concerning whose death there were suspicions of foul play. Drs. Mulcahy and O'Callaghan testified that they had found wounds and bruises on the body, particularly on the head, but whether produced by a fall or by blows they did not offer an opinion. Other test mony, however, showed that she fell while partially intoxicated and sustained serious injuries of the intoxicated and sustained serious injuries of the skull. From the effect of this fall she never recovered. Mrs. Martha led a most unhappy life almost from the first month of her marriage, owing to the opposition of her family to the marriage. The coldness shown to her by those she held dear weighed heavily on her mind; but even this she could endure, till the one dearest to her began to fail in his devotion to her. Other trails and difficulties were not wanting, and she gradually lapsed into intemperance, which finally led to her death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received.

FIRE IN PITT STREET.

At ten minutes past one o'clock vesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of the two story frame building No. 85% Pitt street, occupied by Charles Moher as a kerosene oil store, causing a damage of \$1,600; fully insured. The a damage of \$1,600; fully insured. The
fre extended to No. 85, occupied by
Louis Alexander as a jewelry store,
causing a damage to stock of \$100; no insurance.
No. 87, occupied as a candy store by Charles Flock,
was also damaged \$250, on which there was no insurance. No. 83½, occupied by Anthony Albert as a
cigar store, was damaged to the amount of \$250;
ruily insured. The fire was caused by the explosion
of an oil lamp in the store of Moher.

"THE POOR OLD SLAVE HAS GONE TO REST."

James Rantas, an old colored man, died in Flushing yesterday morning at the advanced age of 111 years. Rantas was originally a slave of John Aspinwall, and was born in the old Aspinwall House in Broadway. At the time of the revolution he was inberated. For over forty years he was ferry master on Fiushing creek, owning a small boat by which he transported people across. Up to within a few days Rantas had full possession of his faculties, and remembering every facident of interest which has transpired during the last century. He was a pember of the Baptist church of Finshing

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

THE RED PRINCE BEFORE VIC-TORY.

The Preparations for the Battle Before Le Mans.

HEADQUARTERS OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1871, To-day at ten o'clock the Prince, according to the announcement made yesterday, left Orleans with his staff and proceeded down the Loire to Beaugency. We are on the qui vive for something serious.

SUFFERINGS OF THE TROOPS. At Reaugency the wounded are thick, many of them there are dying for want of attention and the necessary supplies, and the same may be said in regard to the wounded here in Orleans. There are about three thousand here yet; unfortunately among these, French and Prussians, pycemia has set in at hospitals, and this terrible malady carries off dozens daily. The ratiroad is now in some kind of running condition from here to Corbeil, and so there has been a possibility of forwarding some of the Oricans wounded on to Germany to recuperate. Here the medicines and dainties for the afflicted are scarce indeed. The French inhabitants are growing daily more fretful and dissatisfied under the circumstances of the occupation,

inhabitants are growing daily more fretful and dissatisfied under the circumstances of the occupation, and they complain of all those soldiers who are now quartered on them from the Mairie. The Prussians are still occupying themselves with THE FORE LITTLE GUNDOATS captured here on the Loire. The marines sent down from Berlin have had quite a hard job in getting them raised out of the lee and water in which they were sunk. Yesterday the Prince Frederick Charles came down to the river where the raising operations are in progress and sur-eyed the scenes during a full hour. He had on his red cap, two staff officers with him, his heavy fur cloak on and did not seem in the least to care for the severe cold weather. He walked down the Rue Royal from the Prefectine, where he was lodged, and attracted the curiosity of the shopkcepers, who, although they sell little or nothing, are compelled by military order to keep their shop doors and windows open from eight to six every day.

Is allowed in the houses, as coal is scarce and the authorities wish the street hamps to be lighted without fail. When the Prince fairly got down on the quay the erowd got very thick around him and the marine sentincis had to push them back with their musket butts. To-day the crowd was quit large at the Prefecture to see him

START OFF FOR THE FRONT, where all expect that ne will fight before long one of those bug battles that do not seem to have been very fashionable since Sedan. Even the French him this time that the Prussians will win, so much have they been impressed by the presence and personal contact with the rough veterans of Metz. It is certain that although some of the Prince's men are as gentle as lambs there are others of them who handle things without gloves.

THE WOUNDER DE THE FIGHT AT THE FIGHT AT THE PROPER THE WOUNDER IN THE VILLAGES.

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THE WOUNDED IN THE VILLAGES.

At all the villages round about there are a good many wounded i jing. Meung, particularly, is full of them, I am just informed by an English doctor arrived from there. He says a good many die for want of proper care. All eyes and ears are now to the front. More anon. I send off these two or three words in great haste, for I am on the point of moving forward to see and hear as much as possible.

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

Sympathy for France-England's Ingrati tude-Is Britain Helpless ?-What Bismarch May Do-Feeling Towards the Emperor

Great indignation is felt by all classes in this country that the Pressians are allowed to have it all their own way in France. The Irish have done everything in their power to aid the French with money with clothing, with an ambulance corps, with a reg ment, and all to no purpose. They abuse England to their hearts' content for remaining idle while her "old ally" is undergoing all the humiliation and all the disasters that a most desolating war can inflict. The French, they argue, would not remain inactive were Moltke and his hosts at the gates of the Eng

The French, they argue, would not remain inactive were Moltke and his hosts at the gates of the English metropolis.

Then they insultingly ask, "What can England do?" With a disorganized army and navy she is powerless, or nearly so; otherwise she would never have allowed herself to be insulted and snubbed as she has been by Bismarck and others since the commencement of the war.

They talk freely of a German invasion of England, and I can assure Count Bismarck that if he is anxious to secure the good graces and wishes of the irish people he could not take any step more likely to make himself a tavorite among us.

As it is himself and the "old King" William are detested here. For instance, a diorama of the war has been opened in Dublin during the last week, and many of the leading actors in the great tragedy are being exhibited. I know for certain that King William and his chancellor are every night hissed most cordially, while Marshal MacMahon. Trochu, Gambetta and even the Emperor Napoleon are received with enthusiasm. There is everywhere the greatest sympathy with France, even among those who were formerly in favor of Prussia, and nothing would give all classes here greater satisfaction than to know that the invaders were obliged to recross the Challes of the control of the

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

German Appeal for Paris. In the Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies, on the ith ult., Herr Hopf opposed the vote of money for the prosecution of the war, on the ground that it had degenerated into a war of conquest. He pleaded for "the great and beautiful city of Paris." for "the great and beauuful city of Paris." E. was replied to by Herr Römer, a national liberal, who insisted that the war was still one of defence and must be continued unto the French were disabled from attacking Germany two years hence. Its opponents were only an insignificant and powerless party which desired to strengthen the republic in France and thus to promote republicanism elsewhere. The English, he added, had been making a profitable business with the blood money which they had pocketed, but they had thereby excited the repugnance and hatred of the German people. The vote was carried, Hopf being the only dissentient.

Twenty-five Blows of the Schlague. A French captain, who signs "De Breda," certifies to the Gironde that Count de Bredow, a Prussia major commanding at Rueims, lately indicted the punishment of the schlague upon thirty-eight French punishment of the schlague upon thirty-eight French citizens. This punishment he thus describes:—
"The victim is brought into a room in the Hotel de Ville, stripped naked by soldiers, and strapped down upon a table. Then twenty-five blows of the schlague are inflicted upon his back, and when released ne is kicked out by the soldiers. You must have heard, as I have heard, the screams of these unfortunates, and seen, as I have seen, the great surface of scarified purple flesh on their backs, to form an idea of the extent of the cruelty practiced upon them. I raise up my voice to heaven for justice and vengeance, and, above all, do not forget to gibbet the name of Count de Bredow."

Prussian Exactions.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states that Orleans has been fined £24,000 as a punishment for an outrage on the driver of a provision column three weeks ago. He left his quarters at seven A. M., and asked a Frenchman in a blouse the way to the bivouac outside the town, where his wagon was standing. The Frenchman pointed in the direction which he was to take, and the wagoner thanked which he was to take, and the wagoner thanked him but had hardly turned away when a bullet passed through his back and entered his lungs. As the offender could not be discovered the above fine was imposed. Only half the money was paid down in cash, and plate and other articles were offered in liquidation of the second molety. The Bavarian commandant, however, replied that he was commandant and not storekeeper, and that the amount would be increased by £4,000 a day until the fine was paid. On the same or following day the money was forthcoming, a third of it consisting of Prussian thaiers, which shows how much money the German garrison put in circulation.

Gambetta's Arrogance.

A French correspondent of the London Times says that M. Gambetta is fast losing in public estimation by certain acts which are only accounted for by great ignorance or great caprice. His conduct to General Durrieu is the most striking of these instances. General Durrieu is a soldier of over forty years' standing. The greater part of that time he passed in active service in Africa. He commanded the Thirteenth military division in France, with his head-quarters at Bayonne, a few years ago; he returned to Aigiers, and on Marshai MacMahon coming to France for the war, was named, provisionally, Governor Geheral of Aigeria. He was summoned by M. Gambetta from Aigeria a few weeks ago to take the command of a corps d'armee, and at the moment a great battle was expected he was dismissed without any known reason whatever. The old soldier submitted without a murmer, but when another battle was looked for he prayed the Minister of War, either the young Gambetta or the old Crémieux, to allow him to serve as a simple volunteer before the enemy. No reply was returned. This incident has filied with indignation every one who has heard of it. General Durrieu is a soldier of over forty years

How Minister Washburne Received His Diplomatic Advices.

The Journal des Débats thus describes the ceremenial observed on the weekly occasions when the correspondence of Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, is admitted into Paris:-"Every Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock precisely, a trumpet announces the arrival of a partementaire at the bridge Sevres and a white flag is displayed. A

Prussian officer in fall uniform, gloved and shod as in a drawing room, advances upon the bridge as far as the broken arch, raises his hand to his cap, and addresses the French officers who await him—"dentlemen, I have the honor to oder you my saintation." They reply—"Sir, we have the honor to sainte you." "Genilemen," he resumes, "I have the honor to inform you that I am commissioned to hand to you the communications for Mr. Washburne." to which the reply is, "Sir, we will have the honor to send for the packet." After another exchange of military saintations each party retires from the bridge to their respective banks of the river. The French send of a boat and receive from the hands of the Frussian officer the diplomatic letter baz. Further salunations follow and the parties withdraw to their respective entrenchments and the firing, if deemed advisable, is at once resumed.

The Siege of Phalsbourg.

The Siege of Phalsbourg. The surrender is described by a correspondent

who walked from Saverne over the pass in the Vosges which leads to Phalsbourg, a distance of six miles. It was dusk as he passed through the Porte d'Allemagne, and found the streets of the little city filled with a tumnituous throng. One-third of the town was burned down, and the outcasts thrown for shelter upon their neighbors. One of the commanding officers of the garrison, who kept a journal, gave the correspondent these particulars:—
"Phaisbourg was closely invested on the 6th of August, it was bombarded the next evening for an hour and a half by two batteries the besieging force being under the command of General Geradorff, with four and six pounder shell gaus. The firing was intensely rapid, and 3,000 projecties are computed to have been thrown into the fortress in that brief space. Nevertheless, one house only was seriously injured. On August 14 the bombardment was renewed. In the confagration which it occasioned about forty houses were burned, including the church, and of the 250 houses of the town few escaped without more or less injury, many being made uninhabitable. The summons to surrender which fellowed was refused, and after this the siege lapsed into a blockade. The garrison consisted of about 1,000 regular troops and 800 Gardes Mooiles; the investing force varied; at the close it numbered 5,000 infantry, with artilley, and a squadron of Bavarian cavairy. On November 24 there was another smart bombardment. It was, however, namine which at the last compelled the garrison to open the gates. The fortress was not well provisioned. Very early in October they began to cat horsefiesh, and henceforward a horse was killed every other day. Sait, tobacco, coffee and sugar rapidly failed, and interfly wine. Towards the close, every other day, the rations of the garrison consisted of a water soup, in which theytailow fat of the cattle and horses, out candle-fashion, was dealt out to stir tup and make it nourishing. Meanwhile, the provisions of the town were becoming exhausted. A Prussian spy had cut the conduit which supplies Phaisbourg with water, and thus want of water was added to the rest. Towards the close of the blockade the commandant had to leed daily 1,200 of the inhabitants in addition to his garrison. Two, whose pride recoiled irom these aims, were found dead of hunger in their dwellings. for shelter upon their neighbors. One of the commanding officers of the garrison, who kept a jour-

MISCELLANEUOS FOREIGN NOTES.

One thousand troops in the Paris trenches have The Prussian government is engaged in calculating the cost of the war which France is expected to refund.

Previous to the capitulation of Paris the Catacombi were watched to prevent Prusians being sent into the city.

Bonapartist agents infesting the country have been arrested of late in several departments, especially in the Taru.

German papers mention, as an indirect result of the war, that there has been a marked increase of lunacy in France, all the asylums being crowded. A census which has just been made of the popula-tion of Parls within the lines, makes the number, exclusive of the line, Mobiles and sailors, 2,000,500. General Coffinière has just published at Brussels a pampilet on the capitulation of Metz, the whole responsibility of which he casts on Marshal Ba-

Count Daumas, Grand Almoner of the French army, viliting the French prisoners in Germany, has expressed himself highly satisfied with the treatment accorded them.

According to a letter in the Journal de Bordeaux, Garibaldi, who for a long time has been suffering from rheumatism, was, some time ago, struck sud-denly with paralysis.

The Rappel notices that M. Jerome Paterson, a Bonaparte of pure blood, grandson of the whilom King of Westphalla, is now serving at the outposts of coursevole among the defenders of Paris. A correspondent of the London Daily News men-tions a report, according to which Alsace and Ger-man Lorraine are to become a fief of the imperial crown, governed by a viceroy and with a distinct Legislature.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has signed the convention, involving the principal bases of the settlement of several financial questions between Austria and Italy, which remained over after the conclusion of the treaty o' peace.

conclusion of the treaty o' peace.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Vienna says:—News from Pesth confirms the fact that the majority of the members of the Austro-Hungarian Delegation sympathize with France. A political demonstration favorable to France and peace is likely to take place.

The German colony in Paris numbers now about 700 persons, men, women and children. Before the investment of the city and the decree of expulsion which was issued there were 188,000 Germans in Paris. The 700 persons now in the city consist principally of invalids, old men and children.

A Moscow letter states that one of the most im portant measures ever taken for the improvement of the Russian army has just been devised by the Czar, who has cancelled, by an order under his own hand, who has cancelled, by an order unter his own hand, the privilege of exemption from military service so be enjoyed by the Russian nobility. The conscription is, therefore, new universal, instead of being confined to the trading and peasant classes; and, to the honor of those who enjoyed the hereditary privilege, it must be stated that they have already expressed their approval of the new measure and their readiness to obey its requirements.

BOVERNMENT SALES OF WAR MATERIAL AT WATERVLIET (N. Y.) ARBENAL.

The government, according to the West Troy Democrat, has disposed of the following arms and munitions of war from the Watervilet Arsenal

during the past three months:-	
100,000 rifle muskets and affits	,000,000
80 batteries, complete	245,000
11,000 revolvers and affits	110,000
4.000,000 small arms and cartridges	60,000
15,000 rounds fixed ammunition	45,000
1,000,000 percussion caps	3,000
30,000 pounds powder	8,000
10,000 saddle blankets	80,000
400 curry combs	1,200
3,000 nose bags	4,500
5,000 waist belts and plates	1,750
6,000 pistol holsters	5,400
Miscellaneous stores, valued at	10,000
Total\$	1,518,650

A JUST JERSEY VERDICT.

For five days past the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions has been engaged in trying a rather peculiar case of man's inhumanity to woman, whi suited yesterday in a verdict which gives general satisfaction. In the summer of 1869 one John Byrnes, a rather well-looking young man, proprietor of a saloon of a rather questionable character in Market street, entered the sleeping chamber of a servant girl named Catharine Young while she was absent, looking for some night clothing, and secreted himself in bed. On her return she failed to notice him, blew out the light and jumped into bed. Then she discovered the situation of adairs, and screamed for help. Finally, Byrnes prevalled on her to subside, and, under a promise of marriage, he runed her. Subsequently, he not only refused to make good his promise but beat her shamefully, and then drove her into the streets one night at twelve o'clock. Further, during the period of ner approaching maternity he tried to have an abortion performed on, which, happily, did not succeed. Failing to provide for her he was arrested, and a charge of assault and oattery and misdemeanor preferred against him. Catherine was in court every day with her tabe, a sweet little six months' infant, and won the sympathy of all by her appearance and behavior. The defence sought to prove that she was a "common creature," but signally failed. Yesterday the jury, after a brief deliberation, found Byrnes guilty as charged in the indictment. light and jumped into bed. Then she discovered

THE CAMDEN SIOTS.

Mr. Browning concluded his address for the defence yesterday forenoon and was followed by Mr. Williamson. At three o'clock District Attorney Keasby commenced his reply reply for the prosecu-tion and occupied the remainder of the session of the court. It is not likely the case will be given to

NEW JERSEY DRUGGISTS' CONVENTION. The druggists of New Jersey held a convention at

Trenton yesterday for the purpose of discussing a bill to be presented to the Legislature regulating the sale of drugs and poisons. After a lengthy de bate it was resolved to appoint a Board of Examiners before whom all applicants for a druggists license shall present themselves. No license to be granted without a certificate from this board that the applicant has passed an examination. A bill was finally drawn up to be presented to the Legislature.

THE COURTS.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law-Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money-Expulsion from a Society-Important to Merchants-Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions-Volunteer Officers Entitled to Transportation Fay and Allowance-Lands Sold for Direct Taxes Subject to Redemp-WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

No. 60. The United States vs. Joseph W. Price Appeal from the Court of Claims .- The claim in this case was for transportation pay from the place of the discharge of Price, as heutenant of volunteers, to the place of his enrolment, he having been dis charged at his own request upon a surgeon's certificate. The government resisted the claim, insisting, first, that officers discharged at their own request are excluded from the benefits of the allowance; and second, that this travel pay is payable only to officers of the regular army, and is not, in any case, due to volunteers. The Court of Claims ruled that a proper construction of the later acts on the subject would give to volunteers the pay and allowance claimed in this case—to wit, one day's pay and allowance for each twenty miles of travel from the place of discharge to the place of enrolment. The judgment in the case was for \$234, and, as this Court divided in opinion in the case, the judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed and remains the law on the subject. cate. The government resisted the claim, insisting

ject.
The drain upon the treasury will be immense, as the Attorney General conceded in the argument that it applies as well to private soldiers as to officers, if it applies to either, and that many millions would be required to meet the claims.

No. 99: Downey vs. Nutt-Appeal from the Court of Appeals of Virginia .- This was an action to recover certain lands in Alexandria county, Va., which had been sold for direct taxes during the war. The decree below was for the claimant, and it is affirmed by this Court by a division in opinion on the ques-tions presented by the appeal.

CASES SUBMITTED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT. No. 84. The United States vs. The Hetrs of John Lund-Appeal from the District Court for Louisiana .- This is a proceeding under the act of June 1860, to establish the appellee's title to certain land under a grant from the Spanish authorities in that part of Louisiana between the Mississippiand Perdido rivers, and which was claimed and neld by Spain as a portion of her province of West Florida after the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1853. The principal question of law presente by the records is whether the act of 1804, which declared grants from the Spanish authorities made after the treaty of San Ildeionso void, was repealed by the act of 1860, and the Attorney General submitted that repeals by implication are not favored, and that courts are reluciant to assume such an intention on the part of the Legislature, unless the late statute is so repugnant to the former that it cannot have effect without the repeal of the former. No reference is made in the act of 1865 to the act of 1804, and the provision of that act must, therefore, remain, unless repealed by the conditions stated. The case was submitted on the printed briefs. 1860, to establish the appellee's title to certain land

No. 249. Caleb P. Marsh vs. The Board of Super visors of Fulton County, Ill.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois .- This was another of those Western actions brought on was another of those Western actions brought on municipal bonds. The bonds in this case were issued by Fuiton county, payable to the Central Division of the Mississippi and Wabash Raliroad Company or bearer, the coupons being payable to the hoider. The defence was that there was no vote in favor of the company to which the bonds were issued, and hence there was no power in the Board of Supervisors to issue them; and as they were issued by the Clerk there was certainly no anthority for the act. Many irregularities in the issue of the bonds are alleged. The judgment below was for the defendants here and against the validity of the bonds, and the holder brings the case here, where it was now submitted on printed briefs.

No. 215, George B. Stoudl vs. F. A. Banks et. al.—

No. 215. George B. Stovall vs. F. A. Banks et. al.-Error to the District Court of Georgia .- This is an action of covenant on administrator's bond. The estate in question was the property of Alfred Ew estate in question was the property of Alfred Ewbank, a citizen of Georgia, who died in 1856. Alfred Ewbank was the son of Thomas Ewbank, who, after the death of his wife, married Elizabeth Wilson, and from that uplon sprung tae plaintiffs. Alfred Ewbank died intestate and without issue, and the plaintiffs claim, as his legitimate brothers and sisters of the half blood, and as such to be distributes of the estate. Their claim is resisted on the ground that they are illegitimate by the laws of North Carolina, where the marriage of their parents took place, and it is urged that the legitimacy is determined by the law of the State where the marriage was solemnized. Submitted on the printed briefs,

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Using Illegal Tobacco Stamps. Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. Joseph, Edward and Albert Scheider.-The further hearing of this case, which

has been already tully reported in the HERALD, was John Ramsey, the principal witness on the part of

the government, presented himself on the stand, but Mr. Sedgwick, counsel for the defendants, de-

clined to cross-examine nim.

James J. Brooks, a revenue detective, deposed that he had recently visited the place of the defendants, at 71 Bowery; he did not examine the regular books of the establishment at that visit; last Sepbooks of the establishment at that visit; last September he visited 75 Bowery, where Joseph Schelder's place was in operation; he examined the day book and ledger, which were in possession of Edward Schelder, the bookkeeper; Edward Schelder, Mr. Whitlock and witness went over the books; he saw the entries from the 20th of July to 1st of August, 1870; there was no entry between those dates of the sale to Ramsey of three barrels of lobacco of a certain specific number. obacco of a certain specific num

tobacco of a certain specific number.

It is claimed by the prosecution that it was from tobacco delivered by the defendants to Ramsey that the stamps should be removed by Ramsey after they had been used and returned by him to the Scheiders for a consideration in the settlement of his account with them. This the defendants strenuously deny. The case for the government has rested, and the defence will be forthwith entered upon.

Charge of Passing a Counterfeit Bill. Before Commissioner Osborn.

A man, apparently under the influence of drink, and who gave his name as Maguire, was charged with passing a counterfeit twenty dollar bill of the First National Bank of Portland, at the 'cheap John' store, in Chatham street. The Commissioner directed inquiries to be made as to how the prisoner came into possession of the bill. Discharge of a Prisoner from Ludlow Street

Jail. The United States District Attorney has consented to the discharge of Juan Xiquez, who had been confined in Ludlow street jail on a charge of perjury

alleged to have been committed by him on a trial or examination in the United States Court. Xiquez is at present in a very poor condition of health. Com-missioner Shields attended at the prison last even-ing and released the accused on his own recogni-

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

An Ex Parte Order and a Woman in the Case.

Before Judge Sutherland. The People ex rel. Wm. Kelly vs. the Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society Branch No. 1.-The relator not long since was expelled from this societs. He charges that a man named Bowles was the cause of his expulsion and made the charges upon which he was expelled through the instigation of a certain widow. Through Mr. Kelly's affidavit setting forth these facts an application for an order was granted requiring the officers of the society to show cause why he should not be reinstated. The order was granted and made returnable on next Monday.

Decisions.

The Home Life Insurance Company vs. Empire Fire Extinguishing Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

John McBrain vs. Margaret H. Henson et al.—Reference ordered to take proofs, &c.

Robert Irivin vs. Marta Jackson et al.—Memoanda for counsel.

C. Boyer et al. vs. Henry Boyer et al.—Order

granted.

H. Pullong vs. Catharine Goetz et al.—Judgment rwood et al. vs. John Picksford, Jr.—Motion es M. O'Donnell vs. Mathew Kehoe et al.-Mo-

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART 2. The Trial in the Case of the Peruvian Gan-Before Judge McCunn.

Antonio Millor vs. Captain John Graham .- The direct and cross-examination of the defendant consumed all day yesterday. There was nothing new of material interest developed. The cross-examination, which was most rigidly conducted, caused no deviation from the statement of alleged facts as set forth in the direct testimony. The case promises to last several days longer.

MARINE COURT-PART 3.

Important to Merchants. Before Judge Joachimsen.

Watson vs. Sanger. - This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover an amount of mo which the defendant gave his note for three months.

After the delivery of the note the plaintiff agreed to

extend the time of payment six months, provided the defendant procured an endorsement thereon. The defendant did procure an endorsement and re-delivered the note to the plaintiff with such endorse-

ment.

At the expiration of the original time named in the note, no new note having been drawn up, the plaintiff had it protested and now sues for its value. The defence is that the plaintiff, having agreed to extend the time, cannot recover before that time has expired, which will not be till May, 1871.

The Court held that unless the agreement as to the extension of time has been reduced to writing and signed by both parties it was void and that he could not "go behind" the face of the note, and accordingly gave judgment for plaintiff, with costs and allowance.

What, Constitutes, the Validity, of an Amica,

What Constitutes the Validity of an Assigned

ment as to Time.

Lasky vs. Lavin.—In this action there are two accounts sued for, one due the plaintiff from the deendant and the other due a Mr. Cohn from the defendant, but which was assigned to the plainting. The plainting debt was admitted, but it was claimed that the assignment was not varid, having been made before the debt was dae.

The Court held that the assignment was good whether made before or after the debt was due, and accordingly gave judgment for the plainting, with costs.

C. Myer vs. H. D. Waib-idys.—First, the order of judgment by Judge Tracy is conclusive on me. Second, the defendant's order that the referee furnish the disallowed items was a supplementary report.
L. Rosenfield vs. F. Boucher.—Motion denied.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingra-ham, presiding Judge, and Judges Barbard and Cardozo,—Nos. 288, 292, 293, 514, 314, 317, 518, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340. SUPRE E COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judges Sutherland.—Nos. 64, 73, 124, 141, 148, 156, 170, 177, 206.

206, MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Curtis,—Nos. 4975, 4980, 4981, 4984, 4985, 4987, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4997, 5000, 5001, 6002, 5003, 5004, Part 2.—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 5405, 4706, 4835, 4705, 4714, 4942, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979. Part 3.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4778, 4989, 5474, 4998, 4999.

BANKRUPTCY.

Degree of Consanguinity Within Which Relators to Bankrupts May Act as Trustees-Important Decision by Judge Blatchford.

A case illustrative of the exhaustive article on one branch of the Bankruptcy law, which appeared in the Herald on Tuesday last, came up yesterday before Judge Blatchford. We refer to the article on the tediousness and costs of bankruptcy suits while left solely in the hands of registers. There is a certain remedy for this, out unfortunately, like all partial remedies, it only applies to the rich and heavilyestated bankrupts and creditors who can take advantage of it. The poor man, of course, can be fleeced in a very short time, and his case and his money quickly disposed of. But when there is a large estate in bankruptcy the process of dismembering and curtailing it of its fair proportions goes on more slowly, and the rapacious register holds on to it like a hungry leech. Some years ago this evil prevalent in the English courts as well as here called for a remedy which was provided in an amendment to the act of bankruptcy, which is embodied in our present act, empowering three-tourths of the creditors to appoint themselves a committee for the management of the estate under trustees of their own body and to report to the court, who will confirm the trustees so appointed to manage the estate.

In the case below this course was followed, but one of the creditors objected to the appointment of the trustees named by and forming the committee of creditors on the ground that they were related to the bankrupts, and that, being so, they would deal favorably with them, and to that extent injuriously to the other creditors. Judge Blatchford's opinion, as given below, supports the action of the committee, representing three-fourths of the creditors. as against the dissentient.

In the Matter of William G. Zinn and Others, Bankrupts,-Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford rendered the subjoined decision in the above entitled cause. It will be read

with considerable interest:-In this case, at the first meeting of the eight credi-In this case, at the first meeting of the eight creditors, who had proved their claims, and whose claims amounted in the aggregate to \$332.712 68, and to three-fourths in value of the aggregate amount of all the claims proved, subscribed under section 43 of the act, a resolution that it was for the interest of the general body of the creditors of the bankrupts should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors by trustees under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors, and nominating John H. Wyman as trustee, and Samuel Wyman, Jr., Henry Almy and George C. G. Leaman as the committee. Among the eight creditors are Herman D. Aldrich to the amount of \$18,866 88, who signs by said Samuel Wyman, Jr., as his attorney; the said Samuel Wyman, Jr., to the amount of \$14,985 30; the said George C. P. Leaman to the amount of \$64,942 45, and the firm of which the said Henry Almy is a member to the amount of \$4,500. The said Herman D. Aldrich is the uncle of two of the bankrupts. The wife of the said Herman D. Aldrich is the cousin of the said John H. Wyman and the sister of the said

George C. P. Leaman to the amount of \$64,342 46, and the firm of which the said Henry Alny is a member to the amount of \$4,500. The said Herman D. Aldrich is the uncle of two of the bankrupts. The wife of the said Herman D. Aldrich is the cousin of the said John H. Wyman and the sister of the said Samuel Wyman, Jr. The said Herman D. Aldrich is now in a lunatic asylum as a patient for his scaith, but has not been adjudged a lunatic by any legal proceedings, nor has any committee of his person or estate been appointed. The said Samuel Wyman, Jr., acted as the attorney for the said Herman D. Aldrich in proving the said claim of the said Herman D. Aldrich in proving the said claim of the said Herman D. Aldrich in January, 1870, when he was of sound mind. John H. Wyman, the proposed trustee, is therefore related by consanguinty and admiry in the fifth degree to Herman D. Aldrich and in the ninth degree to Herman D. Aldrich and in the ninth degree to Herman D. Aldrich and in the minth degree to Herman D. Aldrich and in the seventh degree to the two bankrupts who are the nephews of Herman D. Aldrich and in the seventh degree to the two bankrupts, who are the nephews of Herman D. Aldrich and in the seventh degree to John H. Wyman, Jr., is related by consanguinty and admirty in the three degree to John H. Wyman, Jr., as related by consanguinty and admirty in the three degree to John H. Wyman, Jr. as related by consanguinty and admirty in the three degree to John H. Wyman, Jr. as related by consanguinty and admirty in the seventh degree to John H. Wyman, Jr. as related by consanguinty and admirty in the seventh degree to John H. Wyman, Jr. as related by the John H. Wyman and the seventh degree to John H. Wyman, Jr. as related by the John H. Wyman and the committee, to such creditor, or to the bankrupt, cannot be relationships and the committee, to such creditor, or to the bankrupt, cannot be regarded as a disqualitation. Other facts, indeed, many continuation of the part of their chains being more than \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\

THE JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

The cause of the controversy between the Camden and Amboy monopoly and the National line, as stated in the debate in the New Jersey Senate, was published in yesterday's HERALD. Mr. Culver, on the part of the National line, explains his side the part of the National line, explains his side of the controversy by stating that the repeat of the ninth section of the Hamilton land bill will not defeat the Midland enterprise. On the contrary, the powers granted by the Legislature for the construction of the new line are ample, and the road is fast approaching completion. In the meantime the fight is becoming lively at Trenton-Next Wednesday the debate on the subject will take place in the Senate. Both parties are eager for the fray, while the shrewd politicians are making use of it as one of the few opportunities for "making a big stake," to use the expression of the lobbyist from Greenville. The Eric men enjoy the speciacle with folded arms as it procrastinates the double fight they are threatened with from Jersey City and the Morris and Energy